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CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

A Call to Duty.

I feel much pleased to know that the Rockport Democrat's attention has been directed to our column, and that the editor is doing our good work. Let me urge upon the editor of that paper the importance of a temperance column. For without it many of his readers may be ignorant of the great movement of the present day. Of course all editors desire to have their readers intelligent upon matters pertaining to the welfare of our nation.

We would like to know what is the matter with the editor of the Huntingburg W. C. T. U. that was to conduct a column in those papers. Is it their fault or that of the editors? I have yet failed to see that they have complied with orders.

Come to Grief.

Mrs. Hobbs.—Please permit me a few lines in your column. The called Presbytery of the C. P. church has come and gone, and Mr. Buchanan, also. We would think that would be a lesson to some of the people. We have often heard said "better let well enough alone." The people of that congregation certainly had a good man when they had the Rev. Gill. A man with an unblemished character, a man posted in the Bible, in the church affairs, and upon all other topics, politics, too, if you please, and he was not ashamed or afraid to own it, claiming the right of all other American citizens. The day is just when a man must know nothing but the Bible to be a preacher. When a man says he knows nothing but the Bible and has no interest in the cause of our nation, you can put him down as a fool or hypocrite. No man or woman can be an intelligent Christian and not be interested in national affairs. When you hear a preacher say he is not going to "dabble in politics" you can at once put him down as a traitor, for of all classes of people upon God's earth the preacher should be the best posted in politics. What of our most eminent divines of the past and present? Look at Talmage, Beecher, Spurgeon, Sam Jones, Sam Small, and all other noted preachers of the past and present. Dare any one to say that they are not posted in politics? Dare any one to say they are afraid to talk and preach politics? The time has come when all men, be they preachers or not, will have to choose between right and wrong, between good and evil, between God and the devil. Has not God in His word said "they that are not for me are against me"? "Ye cannot serve two masters, for ye will love one and hate the other." No man can serve God and vote to extend the devil's kingdom. The day is passed when you may talk about getting politics in religion. Why, my dear friends, politics is already in religion, and religion in politics, and there it will have to stay until those matters between God's kingdom and the devil's kingdom are settled. The preachers need not be afraid of the "dirty pool of politics." They are the very men that are needed to cleanse it, and the sooner they all take hold the sooner the work will be done. It has to be done, and the sooner the better, for the whole nation is beginning to wake up. Yes, the whole world is aroused as it never was before. Then, ye preachers, why stand ye idle? The day comes when no man can work. If I was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church I never would endorse a preacher who had no politics, for the past has proven beyond a doubt that he has no interest in our nation and will but little to advance the church of Christ. Perhaps you will say, if I do not belong to the church, why put in? But you know this is called a free country, (which it is not), and I felt like I would like to see my thoughts on paper one time, at least. But do not call this a free country, neither will it be free until the whole rum traffic is wiped out, and if I was a preacher I certainly would do my part in that job.

As the liquor traffic is injurious to trade and commerce, and is the principal cause of poverty and crime, as well as physical and mental disease, it is the duty of the Government to put it down by law. One of the old parties, may, in a certain locality, endorse Prohibition for political support, but so long as that party, as a national party, is opposed to prohibition, you can expect no relief from it. The superintendent of the Detroit (Mich.) and Bay City Railroad, has issued the following: "The lives and the property entrusted to our care are of so great value, that the use of intoxicating liquors cannot be allowed, and any one known to use them will be discharged."

There is not much reason in the claim of the whiskey men that they pay an enormous revenue. What enables them to pay the revenue? Is it not the consumer? Consequently the revenue is indirectly paid by the consumer, as is also the dealer's profits, and the taxpayers have to pay for the results.

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THE JASPER SCHOOL.

The following card from Mr. Sweeney explains itself, and is a full justification of his course in regard to the choice of a Principal for the town schools for the next year. Not thinking of his having been away from the town so much lately, and being reminded of some former occurrences, we jumped at the conclusion that he was as well informed as to the wishes of the patrons of the schools as to Principal, as each of the other Trustees, in which it seems we were wrong, and which led to the remarks made in the Courier last week, which did him an injustice which we regret.

His memory is somewhat at fault as to our conversation with him in regard to the reasons why we thought Mr. Dougherty should be retained another year, the principal ones being the efficiency of the schools under his management with the limited opportunities afforded, and the increase in attendance, the political aspect being a minor one—but that is not important now—"All's well that ends well." All the patrons of the school in town but two signed a petition to the Board of Trustees to reconsider their action, and employ Mr. Dougherty, and as Mr. Clarke positively declined, under the circumstances, to take the place, the Trustees complied with the petition, and Mr. Dougherty will continue in charge another year.

We are glad to see Mr. Sweeney right before the public, because he has always been a warm friend of the schools, and his duties in connection therewith have generally been judiciously discharged. As it is generally understood he is to be nominated and elected Clerk of the Supreme Court, which will necessitate his removal to Indianapolis, his resignation as Trustee is only a few months premature.

Some papers keep up a senseless clamor about the necessity of lower taxes in Indiana. The fact is taxes are lower in this State now than in any of our adjoining States, and the next legislature will either have to devise some means to secure an honest appraisal of property, or else seek new sources to raise revenue—such as taxes upon the gross receipts of railroads, telephones, banking and other corporations—or else raise the present rate of State taxation, in order to be able to get in money sufficient to pay expenses of the State.

In one column of last week's Independent Duffendach gives "tasty" advice to the farmers, and in the first article following makes fun of them by unjustly holding them up to ridicule as trying to obtain a railroad pass upon the killing of worthless stock. How do farmers like that kind of a mix?

The imbecile pauper Billie K. has nearly a column of lying slash in last week's Independent. It does not contain a truth from beginning to end, and slanders the county he was born and raised in. Perhaps some readers enjoy that kind of rot, but we cannot envy their mental capacity. It's a pity for Billie K. that Indiana had no asylum for the feeble-minded, like that now at Fort Wayne, while he was of a proper age to have been admitted. He might possibly have had intelligence sufficiently awakened in him, to have enabled him to be self-supporting, and half way honest.

For The Jasper Courier.

To Dr. Glezen.

Mr. Editor:—I have waited patiently for three weeks for a reply from Dr. Glezen to my respectful inquiry in your columns, as to who he would vote for, if he was elected to the next Legislature, for the United States Senator? But he has not answered yet. Perhaps he has forgotten it, and as this is probably the most important duty a member of the next Legislature will have to do, I take the liberty of reminding him of it again, and would like to know whether he will vote for the nominee of either the Republican or Democratic caucus? or whether he will take part in either caucus? or whether he will act strictly as an F. M. B. A. man, and hold aloof from both the old parties? and refuse to vote for any one either may nominate?

An early reply will greatly oblige a FARMER.

IRELAND, July 21, 1890.

The Next Congress.

We are all right and I believe we will have a majority of forty to sixty in the next house. The Democratic party has much to expect in the way of support this year from the workingmen of the country. Our working people are, on the whole, intelligent, and they have learned a good deal since the election two years ago. They know, now, that the republican party is a party of corruption and monopoly thieves, owned and controlled by a half dozen corporation managers. The working people have nothing to expect from the corporations. Their only show for relief from their present overtaxed condition is to act with the democrats, and that is what they are going to do.—Roger Q. Mills.

Articles of Incorporation of the Louisville, Richmond and Dayton Railway Company were filed in Indianapolis Saturday. The road is to be about 140 miles long, with its main office at Louisville. The capital stock is to be \$4,000,000, of which \$500,000 have already been subscribed. The seven directors for the first year are J. S. Ostrander, of Richmond, Ind.; S. A. Culbertson, of New Albany, and George L. Danforth, A. Cox, William Mathews, J. C. Fawcett, and Dennis Long, of Louisville, J. C. Fawcett, of Louisville, subscribes for \$45,000 worth of stock.

The census of Huntington will exceed three thousand. This is fully 75 per cent. increase.—Independent.

We would like to know how the Independent knows anything about what the census will show, as Porter's foot in numerous step-children, whose interests straitened prevent the enumerators from disclosing anything in regard to it. The large class of the population, they are people of Jasper are not banking on the not as many as the other classes censused, the result of which is not likely to be known accurately for a year or two, but are blissfully happy in a knowledge that the town enjoys a healthy growth in population and business, and has constantly since 1880, no matter how the supervisors may juggle with the census figures—which have been discredited from the time Porter was appointed Supervisor.

Declare all such propositions to be inimicable to the good of the association, and if the effort persisted in, expel the member thus offending, make public the reason, and refuse to ever again vote for him or with any party that would put him forth as a candidate.—Independent.

"Inimitable" is a good word. Webster defines it: "not capable of being imitated or copied; surpassingly excellent or superior." So, according to the Independent, a proposition to "lead voters back to the old parties" is a "surpassingly excellent or superior" proposition, and by thus being superior the man becomes offensive, and should be turned out of the Lodge. Either the Association wants men only who lack superior qualifications—otherwise ignoramus—or Duffendach needs to study English to be able to express himself intelligently—or else should confine himself to the use of words of one syllable! How do the Republicans like the calibre of their new organ?

The Courier should let the News talk for itself. Pickhardt voted for the new election law. We still believe the bill is an expensive luxury, and don't know that any one in Dubois county ever sold his vote. An election under the new law came off in Vincennes recently. Twenty-two votes were thrown out because the voters did not know how to vote. It is not the law we object to in any sense, but the great cost it saddles upon the state.—Independent.

The Courier has never undertaken to speak for the News. Mr. Pickhardt is the Democratic candidate for Representative, not the News. The election law was passed by a Democratic Legislature, to prevent a repetition of the "blocks of five" frauds, perpetrated by the party the Independent now endorses. We believe it is a good law, easily observed, and will prove efficacious, and that its cost will be nothing compared to the evils of debauching elections it will prevent. No crime against Liberty was ever so startling, or more heinous, than that of Dudley and Quay in their raid upon the purity of the ballot, which made Harrison President, and a just punishment of which was prevented by the officers of the Independent's party intervening their authority unjustly to prevent a prosecution.

The Independent is delightfully ignorant about any one in Dubois county selling his vote—notwithstanding it published a record of the last Circuit Court punishing a brother Republican for buying a vote. Of course he could not buy without some one sold. Perhaps Mr. Duffendach would have a better memory if the sale was called a "stand-off," according to his understanding of the term. A sale of votes is not supposed to be always for a direct money compensation. The purchaser may probably receive from a "trusted man" so much money for so many votes, and if he swap his own vote for three or four others—"a stand-off, as it were,"—he is that much ahead for his own vote, and can ease his conscience about "selling" his vote. The new election law prevents voting open tickets, as was the custom with certain "stand-offs," and thereby prevents any knowledge of delivery. Of course some men don't like the law on this account.

The throwing out of votes at the Vincennes election, was not caused by the men "not knowing how to vote," but because they did not use their knowledge in properly stamping their tickets as the law directs, but stamped them carelessly. Voting is a high and sacred privilege, and should be exercised with careful deliberation, intelligent investigation, after cool and prayerful meditation, and any law which will lead voters to appreciate it more will be cheap at any cost, and those whose intelligence will not admit of this should not be allowed to vote.

Class legislation is a noble and most righteous doctrine.—Independent.

The above has been the doctrine of the opposition to the Democracy ever since the conflict of ideas between Jefferson and Hamilton, or between King George III and the early colonists. Legislation for a class imposed a tax upon tea, which was resented by making Boston harbor a tea-pot. Class legislation denied the colonists a representation among the law-makers, which led to the revolution. Class legislation led to the adoption of the present tariff for the benefit of manufacturers and depressing of farming. Class legislation was the incentive which pushed the McKinley bill through the House, without proper debate. Class legislation always leads to the injury of one class for the benefit of another, as any tyro in political economy can see. It cannot possibly be otherwise, and the real question with patriotic statesmen has always been how to legis-

late so as to obtain revenue necessary for expenses, without injuring the material interests of any class. If this government is to be turned into a paternal government, founded upon the principle that the government must support the people, rather than the people the government, there will be sure to be found numerous step-children, whose interests straitened prevent the enumerators from disclosing anything in regard to it. The large class of the population, they are people of Jasper are not banking on the not as many as the other classes censused, the result of which is not likely to be known accurately for a year or two, but are blissfully happy in a knowledge that the town enjoys a healthy growth in population and business, and has constantly since 1880, no matter how the supervisors may juggle with the census figures—which have been discredited from the time Porter was appointed Supervisor.

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We are glad to see Mr. Sweeney right before the public, because he has always been a warm friend of the schools, and his duties in connection therewith have generally been judiciously discharged. As it is generally understood he is to be nominated and elected Clerk of the Supreme Court, which will necessitate his removal to Indianapolis, his resignation as Trustee is only a few months premature.

JASPER, IND., July 21, 1890.

Mr. DOANE:—In regard to the appointment of a principal of the Jasper schools, I desire to make the following statement, which I think will explain my position in the case.

Some time last winter, in a conversation with Mr. Dougherty, he told me that he was going to quit teaching after this term of school closed, and would enter the medical profession. Taking him at his word, I thought it my duty as trustee to look around for a good teacher, in doing which I spoke to Mr. Clarke, of Holland. He expressed a wish to teach the Jasper schools, and he said that he would apply if I would give him my support. I gave him my word that I would. Early this spring Mr. Clarke filed his application here, and declined to accept the offered position of the Holland schools, expecting ours. I knew nothing of Mr. Dougherty's application till my return last week after a month's absence. He came to my house, and told me that he wanted to teach our schools again. I then reminded him that he had told me of his intention not to teach, and that now I was promised to Mr. Clarke. I told him to speak to the other trustees, as none of us had spoken on the subject; but that so far as I was concerned, I would stand by my promise to Mr. Clarke. The board met and I voted for Mr. Clarke according to promise, and he was elected on the first ballot. Not for a moment did I try to influence either of the other members. I did as I promised to do, and I was consistent in my promise, and I do not feel that I have any regrets to express nor apology to offer as a school official. Situated as I was, by Mr. Dougherty's own statement, what would you have done?

As to the political feature, you surprise me by your position. How frequently have I heard you deprecate the idea of mixing schools with politics? In that you were right, but in this case you are wrong. Do you remember, too, how fiercely you fought me, and how hard you tried to displace me from the principality here by Mr. Cooper, an ultra Republican, though an excellent gentleman? The excitement in that case ran higher than this time. Furthermore, Mr. Clarke is not the first Republican chosen to teach in Jasper. Besides Mr. Cooper, we had Mr. Logan, Mr. Mulky and Mr. Morgenthaler, all excellent gentlemen and consistent Republicans. You supported all of them, and that, too, when you were the editor of the democratic county organ, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and part of the time a member of the school board. I think you had a right to do as you did; hence, ought not the members of this school board enjoy rights and opinions of their own without having their motives impugned? In your cooler moments, I know you will say yes. Huntingtonburg, with her Democratic board, has never had a Democratic Principal, I think. Had I known that the desire of the people here was so general to retain Mr. Dougherty, something which my absence from home prevented me from knowing, I am too much of a Democrat not to want to let the majority rule. But no person in Jasper, before the selection of Mr. Clarke, but yourself, said that the general desire was for Mr. Dougherty, and then you spoke only about the political feature.

To be a school trustee in Jasper is anything but pleasant, and those who agree to serve on the board ought to get a fair show before being accused of improper motives. In my brief career as school trustee, I have acted conscientiously and consistently. The time is not far distant, in fact always exists, when men who have convictions and the courage to maintain them will be needed to attend to matters scholastic hereabouts. But as for me, I have done, and I herewith submit my resignation as school trustee, to take effect at the earliest convenience of the town board. But, though the heavens fall, may the schools prosper!

Respectfully Yours, A. M. SWEENEY.

Gov. Hovey and the White Caps.

When the Journal attacked the governor and the attorney-general for their shameful neglect of duty in connection with the white cap outrage now grows so common in southern Indiana, these officials tried to shield themselves by saying that the legislature had not provided the means for prosecuting such cases except as prosecutions were conducted by the local officers. This was a palpable attempt upon the part of the executive and his attorney to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders and saddle it upon the legislature. Had the last general assembly been republican instead of democratic, these worthless would no doubt have found some other means of accounting for their disregard of their sworn duty to the state and people. That the charge that the democratic legislature was in any respect derelict in its duty is false both in its spirit and its letter is amply proved by the records, not only of the legislature itself but of the governor's and auditor's offices as well. It has been the custom for years to appropriate a certain sum for the enforcement of the civil law of the state, and over this fund the governor has absolute control. No one questions his right to use it as he sees proper, and his only obligation to the state is to show by vouchers for what the money is paid out. For years the annual appropriation has been \$1,000, and it was made as usual at the last meeting of the legislature. The appropriation bill, regarding this particular item, says that the sum shall constitute the governor's contingent fund and shall be expended "to execute the civil law in any emergency not otherwise provided for." Here is a plain provision and clear appropriation of money for just the very purpose for which the attorney-general says there is no money.

But if the governor feels any scruple about using the people's money to protect them against the outrages which have become a disgrace to the state, he will find a precedent for its use in cases in the records of his own office. Gov. Gray took advantage of this fund to make an attempt to wipe out the White Cap business, and his effort was far successful that White Caps practically extinct till the new administration of the state again their reign of terror. It is known that Gov. Gray sent Attorney Gen. McBeane to Crawford and other counties and that prosecutions were entered, indictments found, and men charged with the crime of White Caps brought to trial. It is true that the trials did not result in convictions, but there was never any doubt that the guilty parties were tried. Public attention was directed to them and the White Cap raids became less common. Local officers prosecuted in the trials of the parties, and were assisted by attorneys employed by the governor and paid out of the civil contingent fund. If the present executive would like as much information on this subject, he might read letter book No. 2 in his office, in which it is shown that Funk & Funk were regularly employed by the governor. If he has a mind to search further, he will find that Gov. Gray paid the attorneys \$125 out of the civil contingent fund, as evidenced by a voucher in the auditor's office.—Ind Sentinel.

Snivel Service.

This circular, from a Washington special, may be of some interest to those who have confidence in the good faith of the Civil Service Commission, but our advice is, do not spend money nor time on it. Late developments show that the machine is designed for selfish purposes. There is a lot of plums and favors to be had the inside track all the time. We have known worthy young people to stand a creditable examination, yet they have had to wait till the limit expired, and then give way to some favorite or relative of the board. The whole system is a humbug of the roughest kind. The scandals that have attached to it stick in the public nostrils.

Marion Kendall, a married man, who lived at Elizaville, Boone county, four years ago, and who was charged with criminally assaulting a young girl, was taken out by the White Caps one night, tied to a post, and beaten into insensibility, his life being despaired of for several days. He became paralyzed from the effects, and brought suit for \$10,000 damages against five of his assailants, who were well respected citizens of Boone county. Judgment was given for \$5,000. The defendants spent money freely and finally carried the case to the Supreme Court. A decision handed down from that body affirms the judgment of the lower court.

An exchange says: If people who complain of what the reporter writes about them would only consider what he does not write about them, they would shrive him in the friendliest of their hearts. The waste basket in a newspaper office in any town does more to keep its citizens in good repute than any other agency, excepting the law and the hereafter.

Arrangements are being made to lay that part of the Evansville Branch of the Air Line between Booneville and Evansville with steel rails.

take effect at the earliest convenience of the town board. But, though the heavens fall, may the schools prosper!

Respectfully Yours, A. M. SWEENEY.

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But if the governor feels any scruple about using the people's money to protect them against the outrages which have become a disgrace to the state, he will find a precedent for its use in cases in the records of his own office. Gov. Gray took advantage of this fund to make an attempt to wipe out the White Cap business, and his effort was far successful that White Caps practically extinct till the new administration of the state again their reign of terror. It is known that Gov. Gray sent Attorney Gen. McBeane to Crawford and other counties and that prosecutions were entered, indictments found, and men charged with the crime of White Caps brought to trial. It is true that the trials did not result in convictions, but there was never any doubt that the guilty parties were tried. Public attention was directed to them and the White Cap raids became less common. Local officers prosecuted in the trials of the parties, and were assisted by attorneys employed by the governor and paid out of the civil contingent fund. If the present executive would like as much information on this subject, he might read letter book No. 2 in his office, in which it is shown that Funk & Funk were regularly employed by the governor. If he has a mind to search further, he will find that Gov. Gray paid the attorneys \$125 out of the civil contingent fund, as evidenced by a voucher in the auditor's office.—Ind Sentinel.

Snivel Service.

This circular, from a Washington special, may be of some interest to those who have confidence in the good faith of the Civil Service Commission, but our advice is, do not spend money nor time on it. Late developments show that the machine is designed for selfish purposes. There is a lot of plums and favors to be had the inside track all the time. We have known worthy young people to stand a creditable examination, yet they have had to wait till the limit expired, and then give way to some favorite or relative of the board. The whole system is a humbug of the roughest kind. The scandals that have attached to it stick in the public nostrils.

Marion Kendall, a married man, who lived at Elizaville, Boone county, four years ago, and who was charged with criminally assaulting a young girl, was taken out by the White Caps one night, tied to a post, and beaten into insensibility, his life being despaired of for several days. He became paralyzed from the effects, and brought suit for \$10,000 damages against five of his assailants, who were well respected citizens of Boone county. Judgment was given for \$5,000. The defendants spent money freely and finally carried the case to the Supreme Court. A decision handed down from that body affirms the judgment of the lower court.

An exchange says: If people who complain of what the reporter writes about them would only consider what he does not write about them, they would shrive him in the friendliest of their hearts. The waste basket in a newspaper office in any town does more to keep its citizens in good repute than any other agency, excepting the law and the hereafter.

Arrangements are being made to lay that part of the Evansville Branch of the Air Line between Booneville and Evansville with steel rails.